THE

# North-China Herald.

VOL. III., No. 149. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1853. PRICE, DRS. 15 ₩ ANNUM.

## NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to intimate, that they have this day commenced business in *Shanghae*, as General Merchants and Commission Agents, under the name and style of MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.

Reference may be made to Messrs. MAITLAND, CRUM & Co., who will be their Agents in *London*, to Messrs. JAMES EWING & Co., *Glasgow*, and to Messrs. GLADSTONE & Co., *Liverpool*.

THOMAS MONCREIFF.
FRANCIS HAMILTON GROVE.
CHARLES JOHN KING.

Shanghae, 1st June, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. GEORGE B. DIXWELL in our Firm at *Canton* and *Shanghae* ceased on the 31st ultimo, and Mr. E. FRANCIS PARKER is this day admitted a Partner.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Canton, 1st June, 1853.

NOTICE.

MR. FREDERIC A. KING, has this day become a partner in our firm.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, 5th May, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and responsibility of Mr. ROGER JACSON, in our firms, at *Manila*, *Shanghae*, and *Canton*, and in the House of R. J. FARBRIDGE & Co of *Manchester*, ceased on the 31st December last.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Canton, 29th March, 1853.

## INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
*Managers,*

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
Rt. Hon. WILLIAM BERESFORD, *M.P.*
The Hon. P. FLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Captain HENRY G. HAMILTON, *R.N.*
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WARDE NORMAN, Esq
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., *M.P.*
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, beg to inform the Foreign Residents at *Hongkong*, *Canton*, and *Shanghae*, that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attornies to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other PROPERTY at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co.,
*Agents in China.*

China, August 1852.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are now authorized to grant POLICIES payable in *Shanghae*, as well as in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 10th May, 1852.

MARINE INSURANCE.
*HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.*
*Capital £50,000, in Shares of £500 each.*
SECRETARIES:
Messrs. LINDSAY & Co.,
*Hongkong, Canton,* and *Shanghai.*
AGENTS:

Messrs. GLEDSTANES & Co., *London.*
" LECKIE & Co., *Bombay.*
" SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co., *Calcutta.*
" PARRY & Co., *Madras.*

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant POLICIES in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(*Established* 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England*.

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

O. C. EDMOND, or J. A. OLDING, *Hongkong.*
BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co., *Shanghai.*
J. S. SPARKES, *Singapore.*
A. EMERSON, or R. S. WALKER, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

## INSURANCES.

*GLOBE INSURANCE,*
CORNHILL AND PALL-MALL, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
*Directors.*

JAMES W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., *Chairman.*
FOWLER NEWSAM, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq., M.P., *Treasurer.*
HENRY ALEXANDER, Esq.
JOHN S. BROWNRIGG, Esq.
BOYCE COMBE, Esq.
THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq.
WILLIAM DENT, Esq.
EDWARD GOLDSMID, Esq.
Sir I. L. GOLDSMID, Bart F.R.S.
ROBERT HAWTHORN, Esq.
JOHN HODGSON, Esq.
RICHARD LAMBERT JONES, Esq.
ROBERT LOCKE, Esq.
BOYD MILLER, Esq.
SHEFFIELD NEAVE, Esq.
WILLIAM PHILLIMORE, Esq.
W. H. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., M.P.
ROBERT SAUNDERS Esq.
Sir WALTER STIRLING, Bart.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Ald., M.P.
WILLIAM TITE, Esq. F.R.S.
HENRY J. WHEELER, Esq.
JOSIAH WILSON, Esq.
BENJAMIN G. WINDUS, Esq.
WILLIAM NEWMARCH, *Secretary.*

FOR
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, AND ANNUITIES,
AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS AND LIFE CONTINGENCIES.
CAPITAL:—*ONE MILLION Sterling.*
*The Whole Paid-Up and Invested: and entirely Independent of the amount of Premiums received.*

*CHINA AGENCY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.*

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for FIRE INSURANCE, are prepared to accept RISKS at *Shanghae.*

Particulars of Rates &c., will be given on application to

DIROM, GRAY & Co.
*Agents at Shanghae.*

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

| | *Sea Risk.* Drs. | *Harbour Risk.* Drs. |
|---|---|---|
| *Canton Insurance Office*, ........ | 100,000 | 200,000 |
| *Triton Insurance Company*, .... | 70,000 | 100,000 |
| *Bombay Insurance Society*, ....... | 40,000 | 50,000 |
| *Bengal Insurance Society*, ...... | 40,000 | 12,000 |
| *Reliance Marine Insurance Office*, | 25,000 | .. |

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
*Agents in Shanghae.*

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ⅝, and for 3 Months ⅜, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
*Agents in Shanghae.*

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore*, and *Hongkong*.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
*Agents for Shanghae.*

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.
*Trustees.*
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
26 *Cornhill, London.*

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

## FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE, AT THE *HERALD* OFFICE.

A FEW Copies of the CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE. Price $2 per Copy.

Shanghai, 26th March, 1853.

## FOR SALE.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
*SHANGHAE,*
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE undersigned beg to give notice, that they have removed their Establishment, to the Godown formerly ALAM Godown, fronting JAMES MACDONALD, Esq.'s Property, and quite close to the River.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, April 19th, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are now prepared to supply *Soda-Water, Lemonade, Seltzer-Water, Potass-Water, Magnesia-Water, Ginger-Beer, Ærated Raspberry, Do. Gooseberry, Do. Capillaire, Do. D' Orgeat*, and *Do. De Gomme.*

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, April 19th, 1853.

Ex *MARY SHEPHERD.*

JUST received and on sale by the undersigned another fine assortment of *Huntly & Palmer's* READING BISCUITS, viz.,

Mixed, Queen's, Pic Nics, Cracknals, Coffee, and Ginger Biscuits.

Seed, Lemon, and Currant Tunbridge Biscuits.

Rich Arrowroot, Albert, Dessert, Shrewsbury, Machine, Ginger Nuts, and Ginger Wafer Biscuits.

ALSO,

A few prime Hams and Cheeses, Sperm-candles, and night-lights.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, February 25th, 1853.

Ex *BON-ACCORD.*
JUST LANDED AND ON-SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

A superior Invoice of OILMAN'S STORES, selected from one of the celebrated London Oilman's Manufactories, viz., Extra Hot Pickles; Gherkins, Onions, Walnuts, Cauliflower, Beans, Piccalily, Chow-chow, Mixed, and West India Pickles; French Olives; Capers; Pints—Lemon Pickle; Worcester, Chutney, Harvey's, and Reading Sauces; Mushroom and Walnut Cutsup; John Bull and Beef-steak Sauces; Chili Vinegar; Pints—Raspberry Vinegar.

Tart Fruits in Quart Bottles, consisting of Apples, Rhubarb, Gooseberries, Cherries, Orleans Plums, Black Currants, Red Currants, Damsons, Raspberries and Green Gages.

Jams and Jellies in 1-lb.'s Stone-jars.

Red Currant, Black Currant, Damson, Strawberry, Gooseberry, Raspberry, Plum, Pine-Apple, and Green Gage Jams, and Orange Marmalade.

Red Currant, Black Currant, and Pine-Apple Jellies.

Salad Oil in Pints; and Best Durham Mustard in ½-lb.

Upright Anchovy Paste; Sardines and Yarmouth Bloaters.

Mock Turtle, Roast Mutton, Roast Beef, and Roast Veal in 2-lb.'s Canisters.

Ox Tail Soup; Soup and Boulli.

Fresh Salmon in 1 and 2-lb.'s Tins.

Also a few fine Yorkshire Hams, and Chedder Cheeses.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, February 2d, 1853.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

A fine English COW, with a COW-CALF by her side. The Cow is in good condition and gives a large quantity of Milk.

J. LOCKHART & Co.,
*Butchers & Bakers,*
Yang-king-pang Bridge, Shanghae.

March 4th, 1853.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, ex *Abergeldie.*

DIROM, GRAY & Co.

Shanghai, 1st October, 1852.

ON SALE.

PORT, 4 years in bottle; PALE and LIGHT GOLD SHERRY; and PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. & C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.
AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A QUANTITY of best English Sheet LEAD, also the following BEER now landing per the *Mary Shepherd*, from the house of WHITBREAD & Co., of London. London PORTER in Hogsheads and Bottle. PALE ALE in Hogsheads and Bottle.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 25th February, 1853.

FOR SALE.
AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, and PORT Wine; and a few cases of fine French BRANDY; also superior bottled STOUT—just received per *Crystal Palace* from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January 14th, 1853.

PERUVIAN GUANO,

IN quantities to suit purchasers, on sale at the Godowns of

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

FOR SALE.

A Square Grand PIANO FORTE, in Mahogany Case, by BROADWOOD, London,—price $150. Apply at the Office of this paper.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, and PORT WINE, from PHELPS & Co., London. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, 22nd March, 1853.

## PUBLIC SALE.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
(*of which due notice will be given,*)

THE BUNGALOW belonging to G. F. HUBERTSON, Esq., lately occupied by Messrs. P. F. RICHARDS & Co., as a Store, and now tenanted by E. A. REYNOLDS, Esq., containing Eight Rooms with Offices, and Out-houses attached. Marked *B.*, 79, on the Consular Plan.

Shanghae, 11th May, 1853.

## HOUSES.

FOR SALE.

A COTTAGE well finished with servants'-rooms and Cooking-house attached, on about *three mows* of ground, and well situated. Apply at the Office of the *North-China Herald.*

April 20th, 1853.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

THE above Institution is now ready for the reception of Patients both in the Public and Private Wards. Every attention has been directed to the ventilation of the building, the wards of which are seventeen feet high and afford accommodation for twelve beds with great comfort, or nearly double that number in case of necessity.

The charge at present will be one dollar per diem for sailors and one and a half for officers.

GEO. ROGERS HALL, M.D. } *Medical*
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D. } *Attendants.*

Shanghai, 1st September, 1852.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
*SHANGHAE;*
SITUATED ON THE SITE OF THE LATE "VICTORIA HOTEL,"
IN THE STREET LEADING FROM THE *Second (or Tuckee) Stone Jetty.*
BILLIARD-TABLES, & TEN-PIN ALLEYS ATTACHED.

CHAS. M. DONALDSON,
*SHIP PROVISIONER;*
"COMMERCIAL HOUSE," SHANGHAE,
VESSELS SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS DAILY.

R. MEREDITH,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHANGHAE,
*N.B.*—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

ROBERT PERT,
SAIL-MAKER.

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to intimate to Commanders of ships at *Shanghae* and *Woosung*, that he has commenced business in the above-line in a suitable and commodious locality facing the river; having had fourteen years constant practice at SAIL-MAKING, he is confident that he can give every satisfaction, both in good workmanship and moderate charges.

Shanghae, March 7th, 1853.

JAMES WENDLER,
*SAIL-MAKER;*
OPPOSITE THE
YANG-KING-PANG BRIDGE,
*SHANGHAE.*

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS, BISCUITS REFIRED, &c., &c., &c.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
*N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.*

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.
MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS,

FOR the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copyright secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*
For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY,
CITY OF WASHINGTON, D. C.,
AARON HAIGHT PALMER,
*Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States, Director.*

THIS establishment was founded under the immediate auspices of leading Senators, and Members of Congress for the prosecution and recovery of Claims on the United States, before Congress, the Executive Departments, and Boards of Commissioners sitting in Washington;—Settlement of accounts with the Executive Departments, and obtaining the remission of Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures, for alleged violations of the Revenue, or other Laws of the U.S.;—Recovery of Debts, Legacies, and Inheritances in the United States and Foreign Countries;—Investments in U.S. and State Securities, Collections generally, Remittances to any part of Europe, and other money business;—Purchase of Government lands for Foreign Emigrants; &c. It has efficient and reliable correspondents in the several States and Territories of the Union, and arrangements are in progress to establish Sub-agencies in the principal commercial cities thereof. Prompt and faithful attention will be given by the undersigned to all business confided to the Agency. He is solely authorized to settle the concerns of the late firm of PALMER & SNETHEN. Letters must be post paid.

Office, opposite the Treasury Department.

AARON H. PALMER,
*Willard's Hotel.*

Washington, June 3rd, 1852.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

*Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7, Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.*

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however the virulence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills, and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the *severity of the attack*, and the *speedy* cure, I think, speaks much in favor of your astonishing Pills. (Signed) R. W. KIRKUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

*Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Walch.*

MARGARET M'CONNIGAN, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 84 YEARS OF AGE.

*From Messrs. Thew & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement.—August 2nd, 1851.*

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach, which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before. (Signed) HENRY COE, North Street, Lynn, Norfolk.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF THE GRAVEL, AND A MOST DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT.

*Copy of a Letter addressed to J. K. Heydon, Esq., Sydney, New South Wales, dated February 25th, 1851.*

SIR,—A Mr. Thomas Clark, a Settler at Lake George, was for a considerable time seriously afflicted with a complaint of the Liver, together with the Gravel. His medical attendants, after trying all their skill, candidly told him that his case was hopeless, and any further efforts useless. In this situation, and when expecting every day would terminate his existence, a friend recommended him to try Holloway's Pills, and as a forlorn hope he did so, the first dose gave him considerable relief, he therefore persevered in taking them according to the directions, and is now restored to perfect health. He will feel great pleasure in confirming this statement, or even make an affidavit to the same effect, should it be required. (Signed) WM. JONES, Proprietor of the *Goulburn Herald*, New South Wales.

WONDERFUL EFFICACY OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS IN CASES OF DROPSY.

PERSONS suffering from Dropsy, either about the turn of life, or at other times, should immediately have recourse to these Pills, as hundreds of persons are annually cured, by their use, of this direful complaint in its different stages, when all other means has failed.

*These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ague, | Dropsy, | Jaundice, | Secondary |
| Asthma, | Dysentery, | Liver Com- | Symptoms, |
| Bilious Com- | Erysipelas, | plaints, | Tic Doulou- |
| plaints, | Female Irre- | Lumbago, | reux, |
| Blotches on | gularities, | Piles, | Tumours, |
| the Skin, | Fevers of all | Rheumatism, | Ulcers, [tions, |
| Bowel Com- | kinds, | Retention of | Venereal affec- |
| plaints, | Fits, | Urine, | Worms of all |
| Colics, | Gout, | Scrofula, or | kinds, |
| Constipation of | Head-ache, | King's Evil, | Weakness, |
| the Bowels, | Indigestion, | Sore Throats, | from what- |
| Consumption, | Inflamma- | Stone and | ever cause, |
| Debility, | tion, | Gravel, | &c., &c. |

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices—1s. 6d., 3s. 8d., and 6s. each Box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

*N.B.*—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box.

*N.B.*—A file of the *North-China Herald* can constantly be referred to at the Offices of Mr. HOLLOWAY.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1853.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, at 5 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the *Sexton.*

JOHN HOBSON,
*Chaplain.*

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the "London Mission Chapel," every Sunday, at half-past 9 A.M.

May, 1853.

ADVERTISEMENTS received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

CONTRIBUTIONS, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

DEATH.—At Brighton, on the 31st March, CAROLINE FRANCES SHEARMAN, eldest daughter of Henry Shearman, formerly of Keston, Prince Edward's Island, in her nineteenth year.

LATEST DATES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| England, | April 8. | Manila, | May 1. |
| Bombay, | May 1. | Sydney, | Mar. 20. |
| Colombo, | May —. | New Zealand, | Mar. 2. |
| Madras, | May —. | Amoy, | May 24. |
| Calcutta, | April 26. | Hongkong, | May 26. |
| Galle, | May 7. | Ningpo, | May 28. |
| Penang, | May 12. | New York, | Mar. —. |
| Singapore, | May 15. | Boston, | Mar. —. |
| Batavia, | May —. | San Francisco, | Mar. 28. |

THE *Lady Mary Wood,* brought up the English Mails of the 24th March and the 8th April, on 30th ultimo, and owing to her very short stay in Port, till day-light on Thursday morning the 2nd instant; there has been little time to look into the contents of the papers.

THE most interesting events as far as we have seen, are contained in the following extracts:—

The detention of the steamer with the Mail of March 24th, is attributable to the circumstance of the *Bentinck* breaking her main shaft 2 days after leaving Suez. She reached Galle with the aid of one engine.

The discussions on the subject if the Indian Government had excited much interest. A public meeting had been held at Manchester to consider the subject. An Indian Reform Society had been formed in London. It was generally believed that the Ministerial measure, originally in contemplation, would be considerably modified, and that the existing system would not be continued for so long a time as ten years.

The French Emperor was to be crowned in May or June, either by the Pope or by the Archbishop of Rheims.

The Madaiai had been released, and had arrived in France.

The Russian envoy, Prince Menzschikoff, had made exorbitant demands of the Sultan, which had excited great alarm at Constantinople. Great Britain and France had interfered to settle the difficulty.

General Haynau is dead.

The Mail-steamer *Australia* had put back a second time, and the voyage had been given up.—*Straits Times,* May 14.

The following form the leading items of intelligence by the mail of April 8th.

Her Majesty was safely delivered of a Prince on the 7th of April.

Parliament met, after the Easter recess, on the 4th of April. The educational plan of the Government has been made known. Town councils are to be allowed to levy school-rates, charitable bequests for the purpose of education are to be placed under the control of a committee of the Privy Council. Country schools are to be aided by special grants of money.

Mr. Gladstone has proposed a rather complicated scheme for the conversion of the Three per cents. It had still to undergo discussion is Parliament.

The wine duty is not to be lowered at present.

A discussion on the India Government question had taken place in the House of Lords; but nothing was known of the intentions of the ministry.

The Russians were collecting stores for a large army at Odessa.

The "Boomerang propeller" had been tried at Liverpool, with a satisfactory result.—*(From our own correspondent.)* —*Ibid.*

INTELLIGENCE has been received that the *Secret,* bound to this port from Liverpool, was lost in Timor strait. The Captain and crew all saved and a portion of the cargo, which was sold at Surabaya.

THE American Clipper *Nightingale* has made an excellent passage from Portsmouth to Shanghae—the following are particular furnished us:—

OUTWARD PASSAGE OF THE "NIGHTINGALE."—The *Nightingale* left Portsmouth, 10th Feby., and arrived at Woosung, on the 27th May last—106 days. Reached Anjer in 73 days, and lay at anchor there 2 days.

We are glad also to notice that her competitor the *Challenger,* has this year maintained her well earned reputation, by making a most brilliant passage to Bombay in 92 days—one of the fastest passages on record at the time of year—beating the *Stornaway* by 28 days.

It is reported the *Challenger* is again on her way here and will find her rival the *Nightingale* waiting for her, and as the one has beaten everything to Bombay and the other everything to China, the race between the old flag and the Stars and Stripes will be a highly interesting one.

We believe the *Challenger's* passage hence* into the London Docks last year, was achieved in 111 days—beating the *Nightingale* by no less than 22 days:—latter's passage from Woosung into Dock having been 133 days.

* From Woosung.

THE loss of Mails, Circulars, and public documents are amongst the many disasters incurred by that most unfortunate affair, the wreck of the *Larriston.* The public and the press have to lament their share of the loss—three *North-China Heralds* Nos. 142, 143 and 144 were despatched by that opportunity and of course all swept away. It would have been a pleasure for us to have restored these numbers to the public had it been in our power, but the unusual demand had cleared off our impressions, and the hurry of the despatch of the return-mail—even if our staff had been numerous enough to achieve it in ordinary times, would have totally precluded our reprinting such portions of those documents as were of most importance to the public, in time for the *Lady Mary Wood.*

To his honour be it stated, our worthy cotemporary of the *China Mail* being on the spot, most handsomely offered to re-print at Hongkong such portions of the public documents as were of most value, contained in Nos. 142 and 143 of the *Herald,* and he actually took his departure on Thursday morning by the *Lady Mary Wood,* and will therefore personally superintend the despatch of the papers for those parties, who have requested him to do so, to their destination.

We have very great pleasure in recording this liberal conduct on the part of a brother editor. We know that he was desirous to prolong his stay here, in order to watch the development of events at this port, but the call of duty has suddenly summoned him away, and he has obeyed.

For the purpose of reference for the future, we shall re-print as soon as possible the Notifications, Resolutions passed at public-meetings, and public correspondence contained in the issues above referred to.

INTELLIGENCE has been received from Ching-keang-foo, dated May 24th.

The Chinese fleet consisting of the *Agnes, Antelope, Dewan* and 25 *Lorchas,* is lying just outside the entrance of Chin-keang. The Chinese Admiral, it is said, intended to attack the city in a day or two. The Insurgents have strengthened their defences by burning down all the suburbs, and placing a much larger number of cannon on the walls, so that there is little fear that the small armament of the Taoutae's vessels will do much damage. The Chinese fleet had been eighteen days going up the river as far as Chin-keang.

WE hear of nothing new from the seat of war. It is believed that the Insurgents will remain quietly strengthening themselves in the position they have taken up at Nanking, Yang-chow, Kwa-chow and Chin-keang—until the hot weather has passed by:—So that, in all probability, the summer will pass away in a state of inaction and war-like measures will not be resumed by either party until the autumn, when, we imagine, operations will recommence. If this could be clearly ascertained to be the determination of the belligerents, it would greatly tend to tranquillize the minds of mercantile men and enable commerce to resume its wonted channels for some months to come.

Would it not be well that some efficient steps were taken in influential quarters to ascertain if this be the truth?

THE Book of the Insurgents containing as *they* term them 'The declarations of the Divine will during the Heavenly Father's descent upon earth' is a work of powerful interest to Western nations. It shows how Chinese in their early passage from idol-worship to a purer form of religion are unable, any more than the people of the West formerly, to separate policy or King-craft from intermeddling with the doctrines of the Gospel, and warping its revelations to the support of a system whereby it is sought to uphold a new power for the furtherance of its great object and the advancement of its ultimate design, the overthrow of the Tartar Dynasty and re-settlement of the Chinese nation on a firm basis under the rule of its own princes.

We shall reserve further comment until the rest of these curious books are published when, we hope, we shall be able to obtain an able digest of the whole from the pen of their able translator.

IT is anticipated that the great question of the Indian Government will not be settled this session, but that some temporary measure will be introduced to allow more time for deliberate discussion on legislative enactments that affect the well-being of 150 millions of human beings. So far well—rash legislation has been the bane of mankind in all ages, and we are glad to see that due consideration is to be extended to this most vital subject. Mr. Bright strongly advocates the adoption of this course; Lord John Russell opposed delay, but the independent liberals and Mr. Disraeli supported Mr. Brights' view, and Lord Broughton also in the other house.

THE idea of a tempest in a Tea Pot is thoroughly realized in the agitation which at present, pervades the foreign community at Canton in reference to the French Flag Staff. The history of the strife has already reached the bulk of a quarto, and the subject divides attention with the war in the interior:—briefly—we believe the facts of the case to be somewhat thus. The Frenchmen who were without a Flag Staff for some years, suddenly conceived the idea of putting one in the Public Garden;—the foreign residents thought it necessary to exclude even Flag Staffs from the little space appropriated as their prison-yard, preferring trees to poles as a part of ornamental gardening, and really having no room for the various flags that might be set up to represent the several nations of the earth. They endeavored to dissuade the French officials putting up the obnoxious staff, but failed to do so, and the work went on with some precipitancy and want of consideration on one side, and not a little ill concealed spite and indignation on the other:—the spite was loudly whispered and could hardly be kept within reasonable bounds, when French muskets and bayonets were brought upon the scene, and the peaceful community had at once a vision of French military heroes, and some insight into the practical working of napoleonic tactics. Spite and indignation made themselves known in petty acts of annoyance to the military men and some cutting and maiming of lanyards and stays—reproved indeed by the mass of the community and assigned to youthful indiscretion,—finally, two young gentlemen were seized by the soldiers, thrown into a China-boat and carried to Whampoa, examined by the Captain and officers of the French man-of-war, and set at liberty after going through their catechism,—free, because quite innocent,—the soldiers having made a mistake and got hold of men but not offenders. Meetings—resolves—representations and no end of correspondence, have marked the various stages of the contest, and apparently the battle is only just begun.

To people at a distance this will doubtless seem an absurd affair altogether, and it is impossible, perhaps, for any but those directly interested to form a correct judgment of the merit of the case. To us, it appears that the Cantonese have made quite too much noise about their grievance, and it might have been well for them to have remembered that the most terrible roar would lose its sublimity, where there were no teeth to be apprehended, and the sound signified nothing:—on the other hand the French authorities who could in an unimportant matter, thrust an obnoxious thing upon a community, and disregard an appeal from so many interested persons, can hardly be considered to have fulfilled their mission if, they were sent hither to represent French polish!

CAPTURE OF AMOY BY THE INSURGENTS, ON THE 18TH MAY.

ACCOUNTS reached this on the 30th ultimo from private letters of the 19th and 24th May, which we have been favored with a sight of, that a body of Insurgents consisting of about 3,000 men had entered that city on 18th May:—

Business had consequently been quite at a stand. As early as the 14th the Chinese Authorities informed the British Consul, that a body of some 3,600 rebels were approaching the Town. They had previously invested Hai-tang, a walled town, about twelve miles up Chang-chow river, where it is said they had beheaded the chief mandarin. The British Consul next day, as a precaution for the security of merchants' and other property, requested the Opium ships to moor within the inner harbor. The inhabitants were kept in a sad state of suspense and anxiety up to the 17th ultimo, by repeated alarms of the approach of the rebels in force of 2 to 3 thousand men. On that evening they were hourly expected and the shops were closed very early and the Hae-kwang, Hai-fung and officials quitted their posts. The Taou-tae who had been absent several weeks at Chin-chew, was fully expected to return during the night with 1,000 men. Had he done so it was believed the Rebels would not have been able to enter the city as this magistrate was very popular. On the morning of the 18th ultimo, large numbers of boats full of men having red flags, were descried approaching the city at each extremity. The Chinese Admiral got his fleet under weigh and kept up an ineffective fire on the boats at a respectful distance and the Rebels landed almost unopposed, and were fraternized with immediately by the greater part of the wharf-coolies, boat-men, police and laborers of the town.

The writer continues 'The public offices in the suburbs, were immediately broken open and sacked, one or two of them were burned—these depredations were confined to the suburbs. They subsequently destroyed the Custom-house and the residence of the Custom-house shroff—but respected private property—the work of destruction was carried on by a low rabble armed with knives and spears, who seemed, however, to be under subordination to an efficient system of controul.'

The citadel held out, keeping up a desultory fire, till noon—but about 2 P.M., the garrison threw open its gates and fraternized with the rebels just as the canaille had done on their arrival. The mandarins were thus left defenceless. The rebels entered the citadel by three of the gates and left the fourth free for any to escape by—'about the same time the Admiral drew off his fleet and retired round the island,' and several of his abandoned junks have since been burnt.

The place being thus deserted by its natural protectors the authorities and its garrison—thousands of the inhabitants armed and with flags flying joined the insurgents who poured in in swarms from the mainland.

Foreigners were allowed to move freely about and go in and out of the citadel; and the rebel-chief sent a guard at their request to protect foreign hongs from injury.

During the night of the 18th a large party of the insurgents patrolled the city and next day most of the shops were re-opened and confidence returned—while the rebels to the great astonishment of foreigners behaved in a quiet and orderly manner.

At this time it was said the governorship of Amoy would be offered to the Taou-tae, who was much liked by the inhabitants.

During the day many rebels embarked it was reported for Tung-wa. Some ten persons have been killed and a few wounded.

The latest account received dated the 24th May, says, that no government had then been established by the rebels. The want of decision on the part of the General-in-command had caused the defection of some of his officers with nearly a half (1,500) of his force—trade in consequence had languished and nothing was doing.

It is also reported that the rebels have met with checks at Chang-chow and Tung-wa—that the authorities have collected a considerable force to oppose them—and supplies of rice from Formosa are nearly cut off, both by official interdict and plunderers swarming on the coast.

Affairs were in a very unsettled state—the majority was supposed to be favourable to the insurgents—whilst the wealthy would gladly see the Tartar authorities back again, and all fearing the rebels would raise a forced contribution to carry on their proceedings.

H. M. Steamer *Rattler* returned from Foochow-foo to Amoy on the morning of the 24th ultimo, and would remain there during the present disturbed state of the country for the protection of the British and others at the Port.

Rumour says, the rebels quarrelled with the inhabitants of Chang-chow who killed as many as 1,800 of them.

The same authority says the inhabitants of Tung-wa have turned out the Mandarins and keep out the rebels—determined to become an independent town.

WRECK OF THE "LARRISTON."—11 P.M., *May 2nd.*—Whilst running 10 knots an hour the fine steamer *Larriston* ran on a reef of rocks close to Buffalo or Turnabout Island. One of the passengers Doctor Parker, U. S. Legation at Canton, had just gone on deck and looking over the larboard bow, saw to his great consternation land close ahead—he immediately gave the alarm—the officer on deck cried out "Port, Port," but alas it was too late—she struck—the force of the shock at such high speed stove in her bows—the fore-cabin filled instantly with water—the fires were quickly put out by the rush of the sea into her engine-room and the anchors were dropped as soon as possible. It was blowing strong at the time and every surge of the billows sank her deeper in the water. The life-boat was lowered—the long-boat had been crippled at Woosung. The passengers Messrs. Parker, Jardine, two Robertsons, Lewin,—the 2d Officer, an engineer, and some of the lascar seamen got into her and made for the lee of the rocky islet—much fear was entertained lest the boat should not prove strong enough to breast the breakers even for five minutes.

After much fatigue and difficulty, they succeeded in approaching the high rocks and scrambled up them above the reach of the billows—there cold and shivering—with nothing saved but the clothes they had on, they clung for dear life till daylight. Meantime the boat was sent back to the wreck to save the remaining passenger Mr. Kennedy, the Captain, officers and crew. After many fruitless attempts to struggle against the high wind and boisterous sea the life-boat, was compelled to desist. Those on the rocks could hear human voices from amidst the billows—the sounds proceeded from those in the disabled boat which had reached the rocks in safety when it went to pieces, but the souls in her had clung to the rocks and made good their footing. Amongst them were the Chinese servants of the passengers, but Dr. Parker's aged teacher was swept from the rock and perished as he was about to land. When day-light broke, those on the rock succeeded in gaining the summit and looked out for the wreck to make signals to the survivors. Alas! there was the almost sunken vessel—with human beings clinging to the portion that remained above water—the sea continually breaking over her and no human help near. About 10 A.M. the wind lulled—the tide had turned—and having got the only skiff on the island (which contained but six inhabitants) to go out with our boat to the wreck—by the aid of the life-buoy Captain Potter and Mr. Page, 1st officer, swam off to her and were taken on board the skiff, while the life-boat had also succeeded in receiving many of the men, and was able to return again in time to save Captain Baylis, the heroic master of the steamer, and those who had stayed the last on board with him.

The letter from the Captain will explain other particulars not included in the above statements.

The *Gazelle* was expected to convey the shipwrecked people to the South, about the 10th instant.

The *following* interesting account of the wreck of the screw-steamer *Larriston* near Haitan on the night of the 2d of May last, on her voyage from this port to Hongkong, is, with little alteration in the words of Captain Baylis, written to a friend in this quarter. All who were saved spoke in the warmest terms of their kind reception by Sr. Jozé Francisco Salaio, owner of Lorcha No. 30, whose conduct contrasts so favorably with that of the Chinese Mandarins. In this, as well as in every instance that has come to our knowledge, shipwrecked mariners fare no better at the hands of the latter than they do in those of the rough fishermen of the coast, from whom not much is to be expected.

The conduct of Captain Baylis, in staying by his vessel till every one was out of her, is characteristic of a brave and cool-headed seaman and deserves the highest praise:—

"MAHAMOODEE," FOOCHOW,
*7th May,* 1853.

We sighted Nam-ki about half-past 8 in the morning of the 2d, and steered a course to pass ten miles outside Tung-ying, abreast of which we were by reckoning at four in the afternoon, but though at that time tolerably clear did not see it; thence steered S.W. by S. for a time, and then S.S.W. ½ W. intending to give Turnabout a berth of the same distance, but either from a strong current or bad steerage or both combined, just hit the reef off that island, about 11 P.M., the weather then being so thick as to prevent the island being seen until too close to avoid it, the ship going at the time about 10 knots an hour; and though the helm was instantly put hard a-port, we struck upon the reef, knocking a large hole in the side and filling the fore-hold instantly, but the coals forming a bulk-head kept the water back some time from the Engine-room and enabled us to uncouple the screw-shaft, and put on the injection from the bilge in hopes of keeping the after portion clear of water, which I believe we would have accomplished for at least some hours, but that the waste water-pipes were broken by the shock, and thus rendered the engines useless. The result was the vessel soon filled, and the after-part sunk down in three fathoms, while the bows remained firmly fixed upon the reef. In the meantime, the life-boat being lowered, I got all the passengers save Mr. Kennedy into her, and with a few of the crew and second and third mates, they reached the shore in safety. The cutter, owing to the crowding of the crew, we were obliged to abandon to them, and some of them and all the Chinese finally managed to lower her and reached the shore where she was stove to pieces; but all in her save three, succeeded in landing. By the time the cutter was away the sea had made a clean sweep over all abaft the gangway, but being low water the fore-portion of the vessel remained well above water, and we succeeded in getting a quantity of small spars, plank, lashings, &c., from the 'tween-decks with which and the hen coops we constructed a raft on the fore-castle deck as a last resource. About 3 A.M. we succeeded in getting the fore-mast cut away, which eased the fore-portion considerably, but by that time it was quite evident the tide was rising, and the Lascars who had all taken refuge under the forecastle, were glad to join us who were on the forecastle-deck. In the meanwhile the wind and sea increased, and the latter by day-light beat fearfully over all save the top-gallant-forecastle, and even one half of that was at times covered—the decks had broken up fore and aft, and the quantity of wreck floating from her showed us plainly that the hull itself was fast going—anxiously did we look for the boats and to our joy presently discovered a China boat pulling out, but in a short time it turned about and went in. This decided a good many of the Seedies and Lascars to take to the sea upon pieces of wreck in hopes of reaching the shore, but they all drifted out to sea. About this time the fore-castle deck began to break up, and only three planks on each side the capstan remained, obliging those who remained to take to the night-heads, cat-heads and bowsprit. Again two boats were seen pulling out, one evidently our own life-boat, but after a long pull they gave it up, and then I must say pretty nearly all hope of being saved faded from my mind, and another batch of Lascars took to the water with the same sad result as those who had preceded them. Those who now remained (between 8 & 9 o'clock,) were on the bowsprit and night-heads, and consisted of myself, Mr. Page (chief officer), three engineers, Mr. Kennedy and Captain Potter, passengers, and some twenty Lascars including the Serang,—Mr. Page took to the water but was soon glad to get on board again;—the tide was now nearly at its height and the bows thumped heavily, threatening to shake us off every moment, while every sea that swept over the vessel drenched us to the skin. At this time Captain Potter proposed to me to take to the raft, or at least a portion of the raft that still hung together, and lay alongside to leeward, but I saw the case was hopeless, as even could we have reached the shore we must have been dashed to pieces among the rocks and I therefore declined, at same time advising him to remain where he was, and expressing to him my determination to remain by the wreck, as long as it was possible, as the only chance. Then observing that a portion of the jib formed as it were a hammock at the end of the jib-boom, I crawled out and laid myself in it quietly to await that fate that I now considered all but inevitable—and so comfortable did I find the change of position that although in momentary expectation of the jib-boom snapping I all but slept at times. At length, about 10 o'clock, some one called out that the boats were again coming out, and after a long suspense, a small China boat reached us and picked up Captain Potter and my chief mate, both of whom took to the sea and swam to her, having done which the Chinamen would not wait for more, but made off. Our life-boat soon however got to us, and took all but myself and four others, when fearing that if it was attempted in her crowded state to take more she might be swamped, I ordered them to pull off which they did, and we were left for another hour and a half, a period of time that I can assure you seemed very long to me, as every moment ...

threatened to finish the portion we were lying upon, and when finally we were taken off or indeed a few minutes before, the bows slipped from the rock until the jib-boom and my hammock were submerged. Of the five of us who were left when the boats went, two remained, one being already dead and the other all but so, and of course we could not carry him with us having ourselves to swim for it. In an hour after not a vestige remained above water save the main-mast, which from the heavy surf breaking over the vessel we were quite prevented reaching, though both Capt. Potter and myself several times discussed the possibility of the thing. One dismal grave-yard sort of a thing occurred—our bell tolled every lurch she made. In the early part of the night I stuffed a gunny bag into it, but when the sea rose it was washed out, and to the very moment she sank it continued to give forth its dismal sound, loud enough to be heard by our friends on shore. 'I have no time to tell you all we went through until finally reaching the Lorcha No. 30, whose owner Sr. Jozo Francisco Salsio, hospitably received us on board, and did every thing he could to serve us.

*P.S.*—I add a few lines to say that on the Island Turnabout we found some huts and six fishermen who supplied us with some dried potatoes and salt-fish, and undertook to convey the carpenter over to the main to represent our condition to the mandarins. Tuesday night we spent very miserably, most of our clothes being wet, and having nothing to lie upon but a few boards and no covering, we felt the cold severely. On Wednesday morning, we were visited by the crews of three boats that came over the night previous, the leader of whom was a villainous cut-throat looking fellow with a long knife, and some few of his followers also carried weapons. I am quite convinced it was only our numbers and the sight of a few cutlasses we had saved, that prevented him and his gang attacking us. We offered him six dollars each to convey us to the mainland, but unless we paid the money down he would not undertake the job. In the course of the day at least thirty boats came over. The people in them were more like fishermen and appeared much better disposed, but I strongly suspect our poverty alone saved us from an attack, and as it was, they pilfered any little thing they could lay their hands upon, among other things my only pair of socks which I had taken the trouble to wash and hang up to dry—a serious loss to me as I had no shoes.

Much to our joy the small boat returned in the afternoon with tidings that the mandarins were sending a junk for us, and at three o'clock it arrived, when we soon embarked and about five in the evening reached the main where we were received by the mandarins, who quartered us in the Joss-house, and sent us *six eggs for supper*, a very liberal allowance for Seventy half-starved people! and not even a bundle of straw to lie upon. Luckily in the bay was a Macao Lorcha No. 30, which I boarded for the purpose of ascertaining if the captain would take us to Chinchew. I found he was bound to Ningpo to convoy a fleet of junks, so could not take us to Chinchew, but the owner was exceedingly kind, and supplied me with shoes and stockings, a quantity of biscuit, a bag of rice, a case of gin, some tea, coffee and sugar, so that we did not go to bed quite supperless. We passed however a miserable night, being half perished with cold and devoured by fleas and mosquitoes. In the morning we tried what the mandarins would do for us, and finding we were likely to starve if left to their tender mercies, were very glad to get the owner of the lorcha to convey us all to this place, and having, by his assistance in the shape of dollars, laid in a pig, two calves and sundry other necessaries in the chow-chow line, we embarked about 10 o'clock on the forenoon of the 5th, and last night anchored at the entrance of the Min, after a most dangerous cruize of two or three hours in the dark close to the shoals upon which we expected every moment to bump, in which case I expect there would have been an end to us all, it blowing half a gale with a nasty sea that would have soon knocked the lorcha to pieces. This morning we reached the *Mahamooder*, where I am happy to say we are all quite well in bodily health, though most of us a little stiff from cold and exposure, added to a total want of anything in the shape of bedding the past five nights.

---

### BOOK OF DECLARATIONS OF THE DIVINE WILL, MADE DURING THE HEAVENLY FATHER'S DESCENT UPON EARTH.

On the 29th day of the 10th month of the Sin-kae year (Dec. 4th, 1851), the 1st of the Tae-ping dynasty, Sew-tsing,* Yun-shan,† We-ching,‡ and Tah-kae,§ attended at court, when Yun-shan informed his Majesty, saying,—"To-day I, your younger brother, with We-ching, Tah-kae, Tsang Teen-fang, and Mung Tih-teen, went to brother Sew-tsing's dwelling in company, to hold a conference, with the view of praying your Majesty to give an appointment to Chow Seih-nang; when suddenly the heavenly Father came down into the world, and directed us to fetter Chow Seih-nang; having given which command, he said, 'I shall now return to Heaven.'" Sew-tseuen‖ thereupon asked, "Has he been seized?" They replied "He has been already taken into custody." Sew-tseuen said "What a mighty display of the heavenly Father's power is this! let us kneel down and acknowledge the celestial favour." The princes thereupon dispersed.

That same night Yun-shan and Tah-kae attended at court again, and reported that the heavenly Father had come down a second time. Sew-tseuen thereupon hastened into the divine presence; when the heavenly Father directed him to summon Chow Seih-nang. The examination over, the heavenly Father said, "I shall now return to Heaven;" Sew-tseuen also returned to his palace, and commanded We-ching and the other ministers to record the declared will of the heavenly Father during his descent upon earth. We-ching commissioned Mung Tih-teen and Tsang Teen-fang to carry out this instruction. On the 4th day of the 11th month (Dec. 9th, 1851), Sew-tseuen perused the document, which read as follows:—

We, Tsang Teen-fang and Mung Tih-teen, in obedience to command, hereby record the following declared will of the heavenly Father, the supreme Lord, the great God, given during his descent amongst men.

On the 29th day of the 10th month (Dec. 4th), Fung, prince of the south, Wei, prince of the north, and Shih, the assistant prince, accompanied by ourselves, repaired in a body to the dwelling of Yang, the eastern prince, to pay him our respects, and also to confer with him concerning certain weighty affairs of this earthly domain of our heavenly Father, the supreme Lord, and great God. We had not spoken above a few words, when, all on a sudden, the heavenly Father came down amongst us, and secretly addressed the princes, saying, 'There is a person named Chow Seih-nang, a treacherous traitorous man, who has been in collusion with the Tartar elves, and has returned to court, intending to co-operate with them in a scheme to subvert your designs; are you aware of this?' We all said, 'No.'—

* Eastern Prince. † Southern Prince.
‡ Northern Prince. § Assistant Prince.
‖ The leader of the insurrection.

The heavenly Father then said, 'Send at once and attach the persons of three men, and keep them in custody for the present; until I give directions respecting them.' We all replied, 'Your commands shall be obeyed!' The Father thereupon rejoined, 'You must all act prudently and with secrecy, whilst I return to Heaven.' After the departure of the heavenly Father, we, Tsang Teen-fang and Mung Tih-teen, together with the three princes, reported this declaration of the heavenly Father to Yang, the prince of the east. On being made acquainted with its purport, he became excessively indignant, and forthwith directed a fierce attendant to apprehend the traitor imp Chow Seih-nang, as also the two confederates of the Tartar elves Choo-pah, and Chin-woo, and commit them all three into custody, to await their trial; this done, he reported the matter to the celestial king.¶ That evening the northern prince proceeded to question the prisoners, but without any satisfactory result. Happily, however, the heavenly Father gave himself the trouble to appear once more, and ordered Yang Jun-tsing, and Yang Poo-tsing, the two royal cousins, to go to the several princes and inform them of his presence. The princes, on learning the fact, attended at court, and intreated the celestial king to accompany them; whereupon his Majesty, guarded by the princes and body-guards, together with a host of officials, ourselves included, advanced into the presence of the heavenly Father. Arrived there, the king with all his ministers knelt down, and asked saying, 'Is the heavenly Father come down?' The heavenly Father then addressed the celestial king, saying, 'Sew-tseuen, I am going to take this matter in hand to-day; a mere mortal would find it a hard task: there is one Chow Seih-nang, a traitor at heart, who yesterday, after holding some collusive communication with the enemy, returned to court, intending to carry into effect a very serious revolt; are you aware of this?' The king rejoined, 'Tsing and the other brethren have already informed me of this; I am fortunate in being able to depend upon the heavenly Father's power and ability in the management of the matter this day; otherwise I should find it a hard task.' When he had finished speaking, the heavenly Father commanded Mung Tih-teen, saying, 'Go you and fetch Chow Seih-nang.' Mung Tih-teen replied, 'Your commands shall be obeyed;' and forthwith brought Chow Seih-nang into the presence of the heavenly Father. The heavenly Father then addressed that individual thus, 'Chow Seih-nang! from whence did you come lately?'

Seih-nang; 'After repeated applications through the eastern and other princes to the sovereign, I was graciously permitted to return to Po-pih** to assemble the brethren and sisters.'

The Father; 'With whom did you go?'

Seih-nang; 'With Hwang Chow-leen.'

The Father; 'Chow Seih-nang! who is it that is now speaking to you in the eastern palace?'

Seih-nang; 'The heavenly Father, the supreme Lord, and great God is addressing me.'

The Father; 'And who is the Sun?'

Seih-nang 'The Sun is my sovereign, the celestial king, the true sovereign of all the kingdoms under Heaven.'

The Father; 'Over what breadth of space does the Sun shine?'

Seih-nang; 'He illumines the entire world.'

The Father; 'Does he shine upon you?'

Seih-nang; 'He does.'

The Father; 'Who is it that is now managing this matter?'

Seih-nang; 'It is the heavenly Father, the supreme Lord, and great God.'

The Father; 'Seih-nang, are you aware that the heavenly Father is omnipotent, omnipresent, and omniscient?'

Seih-nang; 'I am aware that the heavenly Father is possessed of those attributes.'

The Father; 'Are you aware that China, in this world of mortals, has, for many years past, paid me no reverence?'

Seih-nang; 'The inhabitants of China, blind to the goodness of the heavenly Father, have long neglected and ceased to worship Him.'

The Father; 'Do you know the measure of the heavenly Father's indulgence?'

Seih-nang; 'His indulgence is vast as the ocean.'

The Father; 'Are you aware that the heavenly Father can assist men?'

Seih-nang; 'I know that he can assist men; he has already aided me several times.'

The Father; 'If you know that I have often assisted you, you must be aware that your evil deeds cannot be concealed from Heaven; tell me then truly wherein you have done wrong.'

Seih-nang; (attempting to deceive Heaven) said, 'I am a man of honest disposition, and I would not act towards Heaven with double heart; I did really return home to assemble the brethren and sisters.'

The Father; 'Heaven and myself are identical. I can fully discern whether you are double or single-minded; as you state that you really returned home to assemble the brethren and sisters, pray tell me how many persons you have brought hither?'

Seih-nang; 'I brought hither above 190 persons.'

The Father; 'When did the brethren whom you have brought leave Po-pih, and how did you manage to transport them hither?'

Seih-nang; 'In the first place I am much indebted to the Father, for moving Choo Seih-kee and Leang Shih-luh to consult with me, and under pretence of conveying volunteers for the imps (enemies), we started with the brethren from Po-pih, on the 10th day of the 10th month (Nov. 15th), and arrived here on the 21st day of the same month (Nov. 26th).

The Father; 'According to your own account, you brought more than 190 persons; how came it then that but three of you reached this place; pray where are the rest of the brethren whom you brought?'

Seih-nang; 'Having adopted the pretence of conveying volunteers for the imps (enemies), I was compelled, against my will to convey them to the imps' (enemy's) camp at Sin-heu, where they have been these seven or eight days.'

The Father; 'Chow Seih-nang! when you returned to court, what did you tell your prince?'

Seih-nang; 'I did not attempt to deceive the prince, in what I told him upon my return to court; I certainly made a mistake in saying that I had returned only 3 or 4 days before, an error I fell into through not counting the days: but now, not presuming to talk at random in the presence of the heavenly Father, I should say, on carefully reckoning the number of days, that seven or eight days have elapsed since my return.'

The Father; 'Chow Seih-nang! the hundred and odd people you brought entered, you say, the impish camp; do you know what impish chief was at the head of the said camp.'

Seih-nang. 'The name of the said impish chief was Sae;†† he is an uncle of that imp Heen-fung.'‡‡

The Father; 'What did you say to him when you saw him?'

Seih-nang; 'When I saw the impish chief, he held no conversation with me: what could I then have to say him?'

¶ The leader of the insurrection.
** A places in Kwang-e.
†† Sae-shang-a. ‡‡ The emperor of China.

The Father; 'When you got into the impish camp, how did you manage to get out again and return hither to court?'

Seih-nang; 'I told the impish chief that I wanted to go out of the barrier, to guard the road for him; I then put on a sword and dagger, mounted a white horse, and accompanied by Choo-pah, the uncle of Choo Seih-kwan, with my sister's son Chin-woo, I came thence directly towards the holy camp, and so managed to escape here into the celestial court; on reaching this, I told the prince that I had returned, in order to relieve him from further anxiety. As to the hundred and more persons brought by me, and now in the impish camp at Sin-heu, they were only going to wait until I had come hither to report these particulars, after which they would all come in a body without fail. Such is the true state of the case.'

The Father; 'Chow Seih-nang! I suspect that there would be some failure in their coming, as you state: do you suppose (if you had brought them with you) that your prince would not have recognized you; or did you harbour any suspicions of your prince.'

Chow Seih-nang could say nothing to this, so the heavenly Father resumed; 'Now Chow Seih-nang! just relate to me honestly, from beginning to end, this scheme of yours to impose upon Heaven; for you must know that you cannot impose upon the heavenly Father.'

Chow Seih-nang, fancying that his treasonable plan was of so aggravated a nature, that it would be punished without mercy, feared to confess it at once, but continued his attempts to deceive Heaven, as follows: 'I really returned to the court with an honest intention; it was because I found the roads so difficult to pass, that I was forced to feign myself an adherent of the imps, and to turn soldier to them; I really did return hither by fraudulent means as I have described: but further than that I have cherished no sinister designs. I pray the heavenly Father of his mercy to pardon my sin.'

The Father; 'Chow Seih-nang! are you really ignorant of the extent of my forbearance? Has China failed to worship me for a long series of years, whilst I bore with her neglect; and can I not treat you with forbearance, even though you have slightly erred?'

(Chow Seih-nang still feared to acknowledge the truth.)

The Father; 'Chow Seih-nang! it was I, God the Father, who begot you and brought you up; you should not therefore render all my exertions on your behalf of no avail. I know well how your whole plan has been carried out from the time that you left, until the day that you returned; why then persist in concealing it from Heaven? You are surely aware that Heaven presides over this matter; you know too that the great God is possessed of omniscience; further, that the Sun shines over the whole empire.§§ Now since the great God, the heavenly Father is here present, and your sovereign the celestial king is also here, why do you yet persist in cherishing a traitorous heart? am I not aware whether what you tell me is the truth, or whether it is not the truth? tell me then honestly the whole truth, for I warn you, that if you continue to deny the allegations brought against you, and make it necessary for me to expose your traitorous heart, that you will be in a difficulty.'

Chow Seih-nang still hesitated to acknowledge his guilt, and, continuing his attempts at deception, said; 'I really am not harboring a traitorous feeling against Heaven; I beseech the heavenly Father to have mercy upon me!'

The Father; 'Are you aware that I, the heavenly Father, am the great God and Ruler of the whole universe, and that when I will the life of a man, he lives, and when I will his death, he dies?'

Seih-nang; 'I know that the heavenly Father the great God, who created heaven and earth, is the one true Spirit (God,) and supreme Ruler; I now own that I am in the wrong, and I pray the heavenly Father to have mercy and pardon my sin: of a truth I dare not harbor a traitor's heart, and attempt to impose upon Heaven.'

The heavenly Father, then pointing directly at Chow Seih-nang, said; 'Chow Seih-nang! if you did not harbor a traitor's heart, and endeavour to impose upon Heaven, pray, what object had you in bringing those two men with you to this court?'

Chow Seih-nang, (still attempting to deceive) said, 'The two men, who accompanied me hither, said they wished to follow me back to the court, in order to worship God, the heavenly Father.'

The Father, again pointing at Chow Seih-nang, said, 'Chow Seih-nang! if you, as you aver, simply brought those two men with you hither to worship God, what conversation was it that these two individuals held with Choo Seih-kwan and Hwang-wang-an, yesterday evening in the stillness of the night? Think you that I know not that you are still attempting to deceive me? If you would but acknowledge your error, and tell the truth, I would pardon you; if you make it necessary for me to expose the whole matter myself; you will be in difficulty.'

Chow Seih-nang, not being able to avoid telling the truth, replied; 'When I was abroad, I erroneously followed the imps, and having been seduced by them, I did, according to an impish plan suggested by themselves, return to the court, for the purpose of moving within the camp, in co-operation with their attack from without. This scheme did not however originate in any intention of my own; I beg the heavenly Father, therefore, to have mercy upon me.'

The Father, (again pointing at Seih-nang) said, 'You say that this traitorous scheme to subvert the cause did not originate with your own intention; if so, why did you, within one day after your return, take persons to spy at the turrets over the gates of the celestial court,‖‖ and what passed between you there?'

Chow Seih-nang (moved with shame) replied; 'Before my mind was thoroughly awakened, I went to the turrets over the four city gates, to examine their condition; and, while there, spoke of the ease with which they could be attacked: but I was under the delusion of the devil at the time; and did not act thus traitorously of my own free will; I pray therefore the heavenly Father to pardon my sin.'

The Father (pointing directly at Chow Seih-nang) said, 'You say that you did not act thus traitorously of your own free will; how then came it to pass, that the moment you returned to the court, you hastened to see your wife, and secretly enjoined certain things upon her; pray what did you say to her?'

The heavenly Father having thus begun to display his omniscience, and Chow Seih-nang, whilst kneeling down, having heard the heavenly Father, the great God, thus repeatedly discover the real truth, and perceiving that he could no more conceal his traitorous intentions, but that the eye of Heaven shone broadly upon him, and the true Spirit (God) could not be imposed upon; then divulged the truth, saying; 'I, Chow Seih-nang, having been deluded by the devil, was certainly misled by the impish chief, and entered into a wicked scheme with them, to return hither to court, for the purpose of winning away the hearts of the

§§ Alluding to the leader of the insurrection.
‖‖ The insurgents were at Yung-gnan-chow, in Kwang-se, at this time.

soldiers, and effecting a simultaneous attack from within and without, under promise of a large reward in impish honors; this scheme I entered into of my own free will, and thus have rebelled against Heaven. But though my treason has been of such extent, I pray the heavenly Father, of his extraordinary mercy, to pardon me.'

The Father: 'Now as for Choo-pah; what did he intend to do?'

Chow Seih-nang, (wishing to screen Choo-pah) said, 'He intended to do nothing.'

The Father: 'Chow Seih-nang! to whom are you most bound? whether to the heavenly Father, or to that man? whether to your sovereign, or to that man?'

Seih-nang: 'I am most bound to the heavenly Father, and to my sovereign the celestial king.'

The Father: 'Since you are aware that you are more intimately bound to the heavenly Father, why do you refuse to declare honestly Choo-pah's treason? Should I discover it for you, will you consent to bear his punishment?'

Seih-nang, (perceiving he could not screen Choo-pah, prayed the heavenly Father's pardon) saying, 'I really cannot impose upon the heavenly Father, and I pray the heavenly Father to pardon my sin. The truth is, that the impish chief concerted a plan with Choo Seih-kee, and Choo-pah, to send them into the celestial court, to kill and slay. That man Choo-pah, the devil having entered into his heart, did really come for this purpose.'

The heavenly Father hereupon commanded me Tsang Teen-fang to send some one to summon Choo Seih-kwan, and Hwang Wang-an, whereupon I answered, "I obey." In a moment the two persons indicated appeared in the presence, and kneeling enquired 'is the heavenly Father come down?'

The heavenly Father said, 'Choo Seih-kwan! you conversed with Chow Seih-nang, and Choo-pah, during the first watch last evening; what did they say?' He replied; 'Yesterday evening, Chow Seih-nang and Choo-pah endeavoured to seduce me to join the imps, promising me office as a reward for so doing; I became most indignant, and told them that I was not the man to act thus. This morning I happened to receive orders to go to the camp of the river-volunteers to draw up the muster roll, and I went, intending to return to night and report the circumstance. To my surprise, however, I have rendered it necessary for the heavenly Father to trouble himself to come down; I acknowledge my error, and pray the heavenly Father, of his extraordinary mercy, to pardon me.'

The heavenly Father thereupon blamed Choo Seih-kwan, saying, 'When you heard such a proposal, you should instantly have reported it to your prince, for the information of your sovereign the celestial king; why, on the contrary, did you wait till I had summoned you hither, before you made it known?' This said, the Father ordered him to receive 100 blows. He then blamed the man again, saying; 'You, a director of the army, and yet ignorant of the difference between promptitude and delay!' Whereupon he ordered him to receive another hundred blows.

The heavenly Father then interrogated Hwang Wang-an saying; 'Hwang-Wang-an, what did Chow Seih-nang say to you yesterday?' Hwang Wang-an replied, 'When I asked Chow Seih-nang how he had managed to make his escape and get back, he told me that, under pretence of recruiting for the impish troops, he had gone into the imps' camp at Sin-heu, from whence he had got away back again. On my enquiring how many impish troops there were in the camp, he said, that they were not very numerous, and that they intended making an attack upon us the day after but one, namely the 3rd of the month. I further asked him, as he had been in the impish camp, whether he knew any thing of the wicked plans their chief had in view; he said that the devils had no particular plans in prospect, but that he had learnt the impish chief was anxious to employ a man to come into our camp and win away our soldiers; he also led me to understand that, while in the impish camp, he had been invested with a button of the sixth rank, and that the imps were not anxious to meet our holy warriors in battle, but rather intended to purchase our good-will by money. Such is the purport of what he told me.'"

The heavenly Father thereupon blamed Hwang Wangan, saying, 'knowing all this, how came it that you did not at once report the matter to your Prince?'

Hwang Wangan replied, 'I confess my sin, and pray the heavenly Father, of his extraordinary mercy to forgive me; I was blinded at the time, and fancied he was talking nonsense; I did not think of trying to discern the treasonable motives he had at heart.'

The heavenly Father, blaming him again, said, 'You received from Heaven a commission to act as inspector, but now what have you been doing in fulfilment oy your duties? You must receive 100 blows.' After the blows had been administered, the heavenly Father spoke kindly to Hwang Wangan, saying, 'Henceforward be more careful to discern the truth, and always strive to be more than usually intelligent, and reformed in conduct.' Hwang Wangan rejoined, 'Having experienced the mercy of the Father in transforming my heart, I will not again presume to be neglectful, but will obey the heavenly Father's instructions.'

The heavenly Father then commanded the prince of the north to go out in front of the palace of the prince of the east, and address the troops. The prince of the north, having received this command, loudly harangued the soldiers, as follows; 'Soldiers! we are indebted to the power and ability of the heavenly Father and great God, in having laid open and confounded the schemes of the impish devils, and in having exposed the traitorous desings of Chow Seih-nang, whereby he intended to rebel against Heaven. Rejoice together and leap for joy, ye soldiers and officers! resolutely obey Heaven; Heaven will carry out what it has undertaken; be courageous all of you; and ever remember the power and goodness of the heavenly Father, in everything endeavouring to be intelligent and to reform.' The assembled troops cried out with one voice, 'The heavenly Father, the great God, He is omniscient, He is omnipotent.'

The heavenly Father, sighing, addressed Chow Seih-nang, saying; 'Seih-nang! I, the heavenly Father, having discovered your schemes of rebellion against Heaven, did not expose them without reason, nor accuse you wrongfully; according to your own statement I was right.' Chow Seih-nang repentingly rejoined, 'The heavenly Father has rightly exposed my errors, and I have recounted my designs of rebellion against Heaven, also without a single mis-statement. I know that by my errors I have offended against the laws, and that my crimes are beyond forgiveness; I repent them now when too late.' The holy warriors of the great God, and the assembled troops, hearing this, were one and all moved with indignation, and, gnashing their teeth, prayed the heavenly Father to order the traitorous devil to be instantly cut into ten thousand pieces, and burnt with fire. The heavenly Father replied, 'Be courageous, my children, and fear not to rejoice together; resolutely submit to Heaven: I have the direction of affairs.' He then addressed the celestial king saying 'Sew-tseuen! be composed; I am about to return to Heaven.' At this time, it was already the 3d watch of the night; so the ministers, &c., all escorted their sovereign back to his palace. After they had cried 'Long live the king,' they all returned to their respective quarters, glorifying and praising the goodness of the heavenly Father, and conversing one with another, on the omniscience and extraordinary power of God.'

All on a sudden, the heavenly Father returned to earth and directed the royal cousin, Yang Yun-tsing, to send some one to the residence of all the princes, to tell them of his presence. We, thereupon, together with all the officers of the court, hastened into the presence of the heavenly Father, and kneeling asked him, why he thus took the trouble to re-appear. The Father thereupon addressed the southern, northern, and assistant princes, and the assembled officers of all ranks, said; 'I have this evening disclosed the schemes of those fiends, and have exterminated those traitorous imps; be increasingly careful, my children, to advance yourselves in intelligence and improvement; in all things I am present to direct, fear not therefore.' They all replied 'We know that the heavenly Father's power is great; we pray the heavenly Father to regard us and regenerate our hearts.' The Father rejoined, 'If you are still ignorant of my power, recall to-night's scene to mind; if still unaware of my omniscience and omnipotence, ponder what has passed. Learn to know clearly the path to heaven, and carefully abstain from going astray; be courageous, and resolutely obey Heaven; fear not, I hold the superintendence of affairs.' They all cried 'We gratefully acknowledge the goodness of the Father, in troubling himself to instruct us, his children.' The Father replied 'Be composed; I shall now return to heaven.'

The whole army then rejoiced together at the goodness of the Father; and proceeded to kill pigs and oxen, and offer them up in thanksgiving to the heavenly Father and great God, for his power and mercy in confounding the fiendish schemes of mortal imps, and his gracious care over his children.

The next day the Father gave orders to bind Chow Seih-nang, his wife Tsae Wanmei, his son Chow Lechin, together with the imps who had been in collusion with him, Choo-pah, Chin-woo, and others, and bring them forward; when they were brought, Chow Seih-nang, perceiving he could not escape death, displayed some of his better feelings, and with a loud voice addressed the assembly, saying, 'Brethren, of a truth Heaven has this day interfered in this matter; be ye all careful to serve your country with fidelity; learn from me, not to harbor traitorous designs against Heaven.' His wife also, indignantly pointing toward her husband, loudly scolded him, saying, 'Of a truth Heaven has indeed interfered this day; of a truth Heaven is now about to slay you, for your treason and treachery. When you communicated to me these your designs, I then with tears bade you forego them, and now alas mother and son are by your murdered; of a truth you have injured your fellows as well as yourself.' At this moment Choo Seih-kwan, who was exposed in a cangue at the door of the palace court, as an example to all, also cried out, 'Brethren, be awakened; I am deeply indebted to the power and might of the heavenly Father; for, but for his aid, I should have been deceived by my uncle Choo-pah; my uncle has a wolfish heart, cut him, my brethren, into a thousand pieces.'

At this time some sisters about the court remarked 'We now understand why Chow Seih-nang's wife said to her son, You wont wear these cotton clothes long; in three days' time, you will be dressed in silks.' Other women also related how they had heard it said, that Chow Seih-nang's wife was yesterday seen packing her boxes, and preparing things for her husband's plan; also that the day Chow Seih-nang was seen looking about the city gates, she was observed sharpening a great knife for his purposes. 'Who would have thought,' said all, 'that God was directing all affairs, and that he would so suddenly appear to discover what was really about to take place, so that the scheme should fail of accomplishment; to the eternal ruin and misery of the conspirator! alas! alas!'

---

The whole of the above colloquy is given in the most common-place style of phraseology, and contains a number of vulgarisms peculiar to the Canton patois.

W. H. M.

---

A CHINESE STEAM ENGINE.—*Lam-Tai-Sam*, an ingenious Chinaman, formerly a fireman on board the East India steamer *Pluto*, and now a resident of this city, has constructed a complete steam engine, which he has placed on a miniature s eam-boat about three and a half feet long, with paddle-wheels and everything complete. A crowd of Chinamen assembled yesterday at a store on Sacramento street to witness its operation. *Lam-Tai-Sam* got up steam, and bewildered his countrymen by the brilliant success of his machine. He himself was evidently in high glee, and well he might, as there has been, we believe, but one other Chinaman successful in the construction of a steam engine. The little steam-boat its maker has named "Mieu-Wah-Fong," or the "Wonderful flowery vessel." He is engaged in fashioning another engine, of six horse power, which he designs taking over to Canton, with the view of inducing his countrymen to give him orders for large steam machinery.—*San Francisco Daily Herald*, March 17.

## EXPORT CARGOES.

Per *Lady Mary Wood*, for Hongkong—600 bales Nankeens to Canton—$6,000 Treasure.

### VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

May 17, Mississippi, (U.S.Str.).. *for* Loochoo.
18, Susquehanna, (U.S.Str.) do.
19, Hermes, (H.M.Str.) .. Amoy & H'kong.
21, Nymph,............ Lookong.
23, Ulidia, ............ Hongkong.
25, Eugenia, (Prus.) .... London.
25, Brenda, (Am.)...... Ningpo.
June 2, Lady Mary Wood, (B.Str.) Hongkong.
3, Sassoon Family, .... Bombay.
4, Eamont,............ Hongkong.

*Outward Bound*—Racer, and Iona.

### VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London.*—Cherokee, Lancastrian, John Bunyan, Nerbudda, Kingston, Eclipse, Countess of Seafield, Sea Witch, and John Knox.
*Liverpool.*—Security, Ashmore, Sir Henry Pottinger, Monarch, Cambalu, Geffrard, and Prussischer Adler.
*Singapore.*—Alceste, and Amoy.
*Hongkong.*—Audax, and Island Queen.

### H. I. M.'s FLEET IN THE YANG-TSZE.

*Men-of-war.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Agnes | Elsworthy | 28 guns |
| Autelope | Ayer | 12 guns |
| Boxer | | 6 guns |
| Clown | Rees | 12 guns |
| Dewan | Robinson | 12 guns |
| Sir Herbert Compton | Brown | 25 guns |

## MISCELLANEOUS.

LAW AND AGENCY NOTICE.

WORTHINGTON G. SNETHEN,

CONTINUES to practice Law in the United States Supreme Court sitting in Washington; to prosecute Claims and settle Accounts against, and to procure Letters Patent for Inventions from the Government of the United States; to collect Bills of Exchange, Debts, Dividends on Stocks, Legacies and Inheritances in any part of the United States and in the adjacent British Possessions; to make Investments of Funds in the United States and State Stocks, and on Bond and Mortgage of Real Estate, and to negociate the purchase and sale of Foreign Loans and Patent-rights, and Public and Private Lands, in any State of the Union; and to attend to any Law or Agency business confided to his care. Reliable information given in reply to inquiries of persons, desirous of emigrating to the United States.

☞ Communications in any of the languages of Europe, addressed to W. G. Snethen, 5 Carrol Place, Capitol Hill, Washington, United States, will meet with prompt attention.

**N.-C. Herald Office's Advertisements.**

NOTICE.

THE Community is respectfully informed, that all Communications, Advertisements, and insertions for the following number, should be sent, on or before Thursday in each week, or they may be too late for the same week's issue.

FOR SALE.

A FEW copies SHANGHAE ALMANAC for 1853. Price $2 per copy.

ALSO,

POWERS OF ATTORNEY.
PROTESTS, English and American.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, in Book.
BILLS OF LADING, per Steamer and Ship.
And a variety of Printed forms in daily use.

PUBLICATIONS ON HAND,

A NEW TEA TABLE just out from 5s. to 6s. and Taels 6-60. price $1 each, on card or paper.
REVIEW OF TRADE, 1850-51.
NAVIGATION OF YANG-TSZE-KEANG, Second Edition, by Walter Macfarlane, Esq.
REMARKS ON RENDERING THE CHINESE WORD *MAN*, "BARBARIAN."

NOTICE.

JOB PRINTING in all its branches, will be executed at our office, on the usual terms, with the greatest attention and despatch.—

VIZ:

Circulars; Notes; Cards; Policies; Manifests; Price Currents; Receipts; Deposit Notes; Boat Notes; Bills of Lading; Bills of Exchange; Bill Heads; Auction Bills; Diaries; Daily Sales; Comprador Books, and Cheques; Circular Address-Wrappers; Pigeon-hole Headings; Letters of Hypothecation; Tariffs; Wills; and every form of Document used in Official or Mercantile Establishments.

Also, Books and Papers, ruled and neatly bound to order.

### TABLE

*Showing the* Import *and* Export Duties *on* BRITISH TRADE, *and* Tonnage Dues *on British Vessels; paid to the Chinese Government, at the Port of* Shanghae *during the following Years* 1843 *a* 1851,

| | Duties, | Tonnage Dues, | Total Taels, |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1843,.. | 24,101-9-9-9 | 985-0-0-0 | 25,086-9-9-9 |
| 1844,.. | 138,595-5-7-2 | 2,000-0-0-0 | 140,595-5-7-2 |
| 1845,.. | 444,668-5-7-9 | 7,114-4-0-0 | 451,782-9-7-9 |
| 1846,.. | 483,658-5-8-8 | 5,349-9-0-0 | 489,008-4-8-8 |
| 1847,.. | 561,253-5-9-4 | 6,126-3-0-0 | 567,379-8-9-4 |
| 1848,.. | 456,384-7-8-4 | 5,959-5-0-0 | 462,344-2-8-4 |
| 1849,.. | 603,480-4-1-7 | 9,580-9-0-0 | 613,061-3-1-7 |
| 1850,.. | 561,901-3-7-9 | 9,598-6-0-0 | 571,499-9-7-9 |
| 1851,.. | 945,412-7-9-2 | 15,490-4-0-0 | 960,903-1-9-2 |
| 1852,.. | 750,715-3-3-8 | 10,661-2-0-0 | 761,376-5-3-8 |
| Total, | 4,970,173-0-4-2 | 72,866-2-0-0 | 5,043,039-2-4-2 |

### TABLE

*Showing the* Import *and* Export Duties *on* AMERICAN TRADE, *and* Tonnage Dues *on United States Vessels; paid to the Chinese Government, at the Port of* Shanghae *during the following Years* 1849 *a* 1851,

| | Duties, | Tonnage Dues, | Total Taels, |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1849,.. | 114,027-7-5-1 | 2,590-1-0-0 | 116,617-8-5-1 |
| 1850,.. | 176,677-6-2-4 | 3,244-2-0-0 | 179,921-8-2-4 |
| 1851,.. | 402,702-1-2-2 | 8,447-6-0-0 | 411,149-7-2-2 |
| 1852,.. | 635,480-9-3-5 | 16,135-7-5-0 | 641,616-6-8-5 |
| Total, | 1,328,888-4-3-2 | 30,417-6-5-0 | 1,349,306-0-8-2 |

We have given these lists again, as the former compilations were lost in the *Larriston* :—

Arrivals.—February 27, Cornelia, (Dut.), from California—28, Samuel Russell, (Am.), California—March 1, Carib, (Br.), Liverpool—7, Erie, (Am.), California—7, Sassoon Family, (Br.), Bombay—8, Geelong, (Br.), London—9, Fenelon, (Am.), California—14, Cassini, (Fr.-Str.) Macao—16, Raduga, (Am.), California—16, Horatio, (Am.), New York—19, Ganges, (Br.-Str.), Hongkong—22, Hermes, (H. M.'s Str.), Hongkong—23, Salamander, (H. M.'s Str.), Hongkong—27, Susquehanna, (U. S. Str.), Macao—29, Thomas W. Sears, (Am.), California—29, Cathaya, (Br.), Liverpool—29, Countess of Winton, (Br.), Liverpool—31, Sir Herbert Campton, (Br.), Bombay—April 1, Richard Alsop, (Am.), New York—2, Gallego, (Am.), California—2, Hermes, (H. M.'s Str.), Ningpo—3, Eugenia, (Pruss.), London—3, Susquehanna, (U. S. Str.), Nanking—14, Benjamin Heape, (Br.), Port Phillip—14, Uildis, (Br.), Cardiff—18, Larriston, (Br.-Str.), Hongkong—28, Plymouth, (U. S. Sloop.), Hongkong—May 1, Dragon, (Am.), Hongkong—3, Mississippi, (U. S. Str.), Hongkong—3, Bombay, (Br.-Str.), Hongkong—5, Hermes, (H. M.'s Str.), Nanking—7, Eliza, (Br.)-Bombay—10, Syren, (Dut.), Amoy—15, Lanrick, (Br.), Bombay—21, Balkan, (Br.), W. C. of Am.—24, Brenda, (Am.), Hongkong—29, Iona, (Br.), Hongkong—30, Nightingale, (Am.), London—30, Lady Mary Wood, (Br., Str.), Hongkong.

Departures.—February 23, Janes Sirenna, (Dut.), for Amoy—24, Fanny Chapman, (Br.), Liverpool—24, Nile, (Br.), London—26, Crystal, (Br.), London—27, Singapore, (Br.-Str.), Hongkong—27, Harriet Humble, (Br.), London—March 1, Mohawk, (Br.), Manila—1, Thomas Royden, (Br.), London—1, Ennadale, (Br.), London—3, Bon Accord, (Br.), London—6, Atka (Rus.), St. Petersburg—9, S. V. Given, (Am.), London—9, Sea Witch, (Am.), New York—12, Samuel Russell, (Am.), Hongkong—12, Duke of Portland, (Br.), London—17, Mary Montague, (Br.), Sydney—17, Fenelon, (Am.), New York—19, Leopard, (Br.), Liverpool—20, Erie, (Am.), London—21, Cornelia, (Dut.), London—21, Ganges, (Br.-Str.), Hongkong—24, Pacifique, (Fr.), Port Phillip—25, Mary Shepherd, (Br.), London—27, Raduga, (Am.), Hongkong—27, Selence, (Am.), Nanking—29, Hermes, (H. M.'s Str.), Ningpo—30, Geelong, (Br.), London—30, William Watson, (Br.), London—April 1, Susquehanna, (U. S. Sr.), Nanking—2, Horatio, (Am.), New York—5, Carib, (Br.), Liverpool—10, Thomas W. Sears, (Am.), Singapore—16, Gallego, (Am.), New York—19, Countess of Winton, (Br.), Liverpool—19, Cathaya, (Br.), London—22, Hermes, (H. M.'s Str.), Nanking—22, Cassini, (Fr.-Str.), Ningpo—25, Benjamin Heape, (Br.), Port Phillip—26, Richard Alsop, (Am.), Hongkong—29, Larriston, (Br.-Str.), Hongkong—May 7, Dragon, (Am.), Hongkong—8, Bombay, (Br.-Str.), Hongkong—9, Lily, (H. M.'s B.), Hongkong—16, Mississippi, (U. S. Str.), Loochoo Islands—17, Susquehanna, (U. S. Str.), Loochoo Islands—18, Hermes, (H. M.'s Str.), Amoy and Hongkong—21, Racer, (Am.), London—22, Eugenia, (Pruss.), London—22, Uildis, (Br.), Hongkong—24, Brenda, (Am.), Ningpo.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.

| Date. | Vessels. | Flag & Rig. | Tons | Captain. | From | Departures. | Cargo. | Consignees. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May 27 | Nightingale | A. ship | 1066 | | London | Feby. 2 | General | Gibb, Livingston & Co. |
| ,, 29 | Iona | B. schr | 245 | Dowman | Hongkong | May 17 | Opium | Jardine, Matheson & Co. |
| ,, 30 | Lady Mary Wood | B. str. | 700 | Jamieson | Hongkong | May 26 | Opium | P. & O. Co.'s Agents. |
| ,, 30 | Eliza Moore | B. bark | 417 | Hinds | Liverpool | Nov. 22 | General | |
| ,, 31 | Eamont | B. schr | 120 | Barcham | Hongkong | May 22 | Opium | Dent, Beale and Co. |
| June 1 | Balmoral | B. bark | 356 | Budge | London | Jany. 1 | General | Smith, Kennedy & Co. |

PASSENGERS.—per *Lady Mary Wood*, Mrs. Dow, child and servant, Messrs. A. Heard, W. P. Livingston, J. Bowman, T. Moncrieff, G. G. Nicol, R. O. Major, H. H. Kennedy, and Dr. T. Kirk, and their servants—and 8 Chinese passengers.

### DEPARTURES.

| Date. | Vessels. | Flag & Rig. | Tons | Captain. | Destination. | Cargo. | Despatched by |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| June 1 | Lady Mary Wood | B. str. | 700 | Jamieson | Hongkong | Silk, &c. | P. & O. Co.'s Agents, |
| ,, 1 | Plymouth | U. S. S. | | Kelly | Loochoo | | |
| ,, 2 | Sassoon Family | B. brig | 190 | Dring | Bombay | Ballast | D. Sassoon, Sons & Co. |
| ,, 3 | Lanrick | B. brig | 283 | Crockett | Hongkong | Ballast | Jardine, Matheson & Co. |
| ,, 3 | Eamont | B. schr | 120 | Barcham | Hongkong | Ballast | Dent, Beale & Co. |

PASSENGERS—per *Lady Mary Wood*, Mrs. Dunn, infant and servant, and Miss Nealds, Messrs. P. S. Forbes, A. Heard, F. A. King, A. Shortrede, Captain Tronson, 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers, and their servants—Chinam, Ayow, Achow, 2 other Chinese and Thomas Langridge.

### SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

| Vessels. | C'tom House Nos. | Date of Arrival | Flag & Rig. | Tons | Captain. | Consignees. | Destination. | Intended despatch. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balkan | 761 | May 21 | B. schr | 192 | Wainwright | Birley, Worthington & Co. | | |
| Balmoral | | June 1 | B. bark | 356 | Budge | Smith, Kennedy & Co. | | |
| Eliza | 760 | May 7 | B. brig | 145 | Lange | Captain. | | |
| Eliza Moore | | May 30 | B. bark | 417 | Hinds | | | |
| Iona | | May 29 | B. schr | 245 | Dowman | Jardine, Matheson & Co. | Hongkong | |
| Nightingale | | May 27 | A. ship | 1066 | | Gibb, Livingston & Co. | | |
| Syren | 9 | May 10 | D. bark | | | | | |
| William the IV. | ...... | | B. bark | 176 | *Laid up* | James Baird. | Heaving down | hulk |

### RECEIVING SHIPS.—*AT WOOSUNG.*

| Vessels. | Flag & Rig. | Tons | Captain. | Owners. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bride | B. brig | 179 | Doble | Cowasjee Pallanjee and Co. |
| Emily Jane | B. ship | 427 | Landers | Dent, Beale and Co. |
| Folkstone | B. ship | 406 | Jauncey | Jardine, Matheson and Co. |
| Glenlyon | B. bark | 348 | D'Bussche | P. and D. N. Camajee and Co. |
| Masden | B. bark | 236 | Dunn | Cassombhoy Nathabhoy and Co. |
| Mastiff | B. brig | 148 | Anderson | David Sassoon, Sons and Co. |
| Selence, | A. bark | 388 | Roundy | Russell and Co. |
| Snipe | A. brig | 176 | Endicott | Augustine Heard and Co. |
| Swallow | B. bark | 343 | Thomson | Lindsay and Co. |
| William | B. brig | 130 | *Hospital* | Dr. G. Mottley. |

### CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

| Ships | From | Tons | Sailed | Plain Cottons *Yards* | Printed & Colred. Cottons—*Yards* | Woollens *Pieces* | Long Ells *Pieces* | Cotton Yarn, *lbs.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Security, | Liverpool | 505 | Oct. 21 | | | | | |
| Ashmore, | Liverpool | 512 | Dec. 20 | 3,109,546 | 342,512 | 1,504 | 960 | |
| Sir Henry Pottinger, | Liverpool | 354 | Jany. 8 | 2,858,075 | 62,000 | | | |
| Monarch, | Liverpool | 337 | ,, 31 | 2,667,283 | 85,940 | 394 | | 8,000 |
| Cherokee, | London | 278 | ,, 31 | 1,424,500 | 84,700 | | 2,000 | |
| Kingston, | London | .... | Feb. 23 | 4,453,760 | 115,600 | 482 | 2,020 | |
| Eclipse, | Liverpool | 1223 | ,, 24 | 3,497,420 | 93,126 | 120 | | 28,030 |
| Lancastrian, | London | 597 | Mar. 1 | 541,500 | 446,600 | | | |
| Cambalu, | Liverpool | 536 | ,, 3 | 2,850,140 | 27,000 | 260 | | |
| Nerbudda, | Liverpool | 428 | ,, 7 | 2,105,044 | 241,150 | 760 | | |
| Countess of Seafield, | London | 450 | ,, 8 | 2,344,670 | 54,400 | 1,708 | | |
| John Bunyan, | London | 466 | ,, 8 | 2,435,550 | 39,400 | | | |
| Geffrard, | Liverpool | .... | ,, 19 | 2,337,790 | 360,430 | 190 | | 20,000 |
| Sea Witch, | London | 336 | ,, 28 | 2,151,725 | | | 2,000 | |
| John Knox, | London | 296 | Apr. 2 | 1,611,812 | 9,000 | 1,388 | 1,100 | |
| Prussischer Adler, | Liverpool | .... | ,, 2 | 2,494,290 | 109,500 | | | |

## BRITISH, AMERICAN, & FRENCH MEN-OF-WAR AT THE PORT OF SHANGHAE.

| Name | Class | Guns | Tons | Crew | Commander | Gazetted | Horse-power |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| —*British.*— | | | | | | | |
| Salamander, | H. M. Str. | 6 | 816 | 160 | Com. Ellman. | 1845 | 220 |
| —*French.*— | | | | | | | |
| Cassini, | H.I.M.Str | 6 | .. | 125 | Capt. F. De Plas. | | |

## ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES AT SHANGHAI.

During the Month ending 31st May, 1853.

### TABLE

MEAN DAILY READINGS OF BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

| May. Day of Month | Day of Week | Barometer. 1853 | Barometer. Mean of 3 Years | Aneroid 1853 | Thermometer. 1853 Mean | Thermometer. 1853 Minimum | Thermometer. Mean of 3 Years | Wind. 1853 | Wind. 1852 | Rain. 1853 | Rain. Mean of 3 Years |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | S. | 29.96 | 30.17 | 29.87 | 56.0 | 54.0 | 65.0 | E. | S.W. to N.E. | 0.98 | 0.01 |
| 2 | M. | 30.04 | 30.20 | 29.88 | 59.5 | 53.0 | 75.5 | N.N.W. to N. | S. | 0.37 | 0.00 |
| 3 | Tu. | 30.09 | 30.03 | 29.97 | 58.0 | 53.0 | 58.0 | E.N.E. to N.E. | S. to E. | 0.13 | 0.13 |
| 4 | W. | 30.05 | 29.99 | 29.91 | 61.0 | 55.0 | 69.5 | E.S.E. to S.E. | W. | 0.00 | 0.07 |
| 5 | Th. | 30.03 | 30.09 | 29.90 | 62.5 | 58.0 | 69.0 | E. | E. to S.E. | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 6 | F. | 30.10 | 30.01 | 29.98 | 62.0 | 60.0 | 66.5 | N.N.W. to N. | S. | 0.35 | 0.00 |
| 7 | S. | 30.16 | 30.04 | 30.04 | 60.0 | 57.0 | 70.0 | S.S.E. | S. | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 8 | S. | 30.11 | 30.07 | 29.98 | 60.5 | 57.0 | 64.5 | E. to S.E. | W. to E. | 0.03 | 0.36 |
| 9 | M. | 30.16 | 30.16 | 30.03 | 61.5 | 56.0 | 65.5 | S.E. | E.N.E. to E. | 0.00 | 0.03 |
| 10 | Tu. | 30.05 | 30.05 | 29.91 | 64.0 | 57.0 | 67.5 | S. to S.E. | S.E. | 0.12 | 0.00 |
| 11 | W. | 29.99 | 30.09 | 29.84 | 67.5 | 55.0 | 64.5 | N.N.W. to E. | N. to N.W. | 0.00 | 0.15 |
| 12 | Th. | 29.95 | 30.05 | 29.70 | 68.0 | 59.0 | 64.5 | S.E. | S. | 0.00 | 0.05 |
| 13 | F. | 30.00 | 30.04 | 29.85 | 68.0 | 69.0 | 66.0 | N.W. to N.N.E. | S. | 0.00 | 0.17 |
| 14 | S. | 30.02 | 30.04 | 29.90 | 63.5 | 55.0 | 67.0 | S.S.E. | E. | 0.00 | 0.05 |
| 15 | S. | 29.82 | 29.97 | 29.67 | 65.5 | 59.0 | 64.0 | S.S.E. | S. to S.S.E. | 0.00 | 0.07 |
| 16 | M. | 29.92 | 29.95 | 29.75 | 63.0 | 59.0 | 66.5 | N.N.W. to N.W. | S. | 0.68 | 0.15 |
| 17 | Tu. | 30.03 | 30.00 | 29.88 | 76.5 | 55.0 | 74.0 | N.W. to S.S.W. | S. | 0.00 | 0.05 |
| 18 | W. | 30.02 | 30.03 | 29.87 | 75.0 | 66.0 | 73.0 | S.S.E. to S.W. | S. | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 19 | Th. | 29.81 | 29.96 | 29.71 | 74.0 | 62.0 | 72.0 | S.S.E. | S. to S.S.E. | 0.38 | 0.00 |
| 20 | F. | 29.92 | 29.81 | 29.78 | 72.0 | 67.0 | 71.5 | N.N.W.toN.N.E. | S. | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 21 | S. | 29.67 | 29.85 | 29.48 | 70.5 | 62.0 | 71.5 | S.E. to S.S.W. | N. | 0.00 | 0.05 |
| 22 | S. | 29.89 | 30.03 | 29.75 | 69.0 | 69.0 | 68.0 | W.N.W. to N.W. | N.N.E. to N. | 1.12 | 0.01 |
| 23 | M. | 30.02 | 30.00 | 29.83 | 77.5 | 59.0 | 69.0 | S.S.W. | S. | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 24 | Tu. | 30.05 | 29.98 | 29.90 | 80.0 | 59.0 | 74.5 | S.S.W. | S. | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 25 | W. | 29.94 | 29.93 | 29.75 | 81.0 | 64.0 | 76.0 | S.S.W. to S.S.E. | N.E. | 0.00 | 0.05 |
| 26 | Th. | 29.85 | 29.89 | 29.67 | 83.5 | 65.0 | 76.5 | S.S.W. to N.W. | N.E. | 0.00 | 0.10 |
| 27 | F. | 29.88 | 29.96 | 29.60 | 83.5 | 65.0 | 77.5 | S.S.E. | N.E. | 0.00 | 0.02 |
| 28 | S. | 29.83 | 30.08 | 29.73 | 73.0 | 67.0 | 75.5 | N.N.W. to N. | N.E. | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 29 | S. | 29.93 | 30.05 | 29.78 | 80.0 | 60.0 | 73.5 | N.N.W. to N.E. | S.E. to S.S.E. | 0.00 | 0.61 |
| 30 | M. | 29.95 | 29.98 | 29.78 | 80.5 | 65.0 | 76.5 | S.S.E. | S. | 0.00 | 0.42 |
| 31 | Tu. | 29.96 | 29.91 | 29.78 | 82.0 | 65.0 | 73.5 | S.S.E. | S. to E. | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Mean, | | 29.97 | 30.13 | 30.14 | 70.5 | | 69.3 | | Total, | 3.36 | 2.40 |

*N.B.*—It is to be noted that in the above table the figures represent the mean of two observations taken daily, and have no reference to the maximum and minimum readings.

## EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN DIRECT, FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

| Sailed | Ship's Name. | Tons | For | Congou | Souchong | H. Mury and Pekoe | Sorts | Total Black | Twankay | Hyson Skin | Hyson | Young Hyson | Imperial | Gunpowder | Total Green | Grand Total | Silk Bales | Silk Piece Goods | Wool Piculs | Wool Bales |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 3 Vessels, | | | 1852—July Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,476,005 | 4,777 | | | |
| In 8 ,, | | | Augt. ,, | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3,395,652 | 5,463 | 3 cases | | |
| In 9 ,, | | | Sept. ,, | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3,826,387 | 3,654 | | | 72 |
| In 7 ,, | | | Oct. ,, | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4,263,745 | 3,000 | | | 47 |
| In 9 ,, | | | Nov. ,, | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3,527,328 | 1,159 | | 180 | 69 |
| In 2 ,, | | | Dec. ,, | | | | | | | | | | | | | 836,000 | 82 | | | |
| In 5 ,, | | | 1853—Jany. ,, | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2,539,865 | 2,371 | | | 16 |
| In 7 ,, | | | Feby. ,, | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4,378,784 | 840 | | | |
| In 11 ,, | | | March ,, | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5,426,701 | 2,003 | | | 184 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 30,170,465 | 25,140 | 3 cases | 150 | 700 |
| April 5 | Carib, | 434 | Liverpool | | | | | | | | | | | | | 505,420 | 25 | | | |
| ,, 19 | Cathaya, | 493 | London | | | | | | | | | | | | | 430,000 | 652 | | | |
| ,, 19 | Countess of Winton, | 362 | Liverpool | | | | | | | | | | | | | 334,266 | | | | |
| May 21 | Racer, | 1697 | London | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,700,000 | 388 | | | |
| ,, 22 | Eugenia, | 714 | London | | | | | | | | | | | | | 630,000 | 302 | | | |

## EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

| Sailed | Ship's Name. | Tons | For | Young Hyson | Hyson | Hyson Skin | Twankay | Gunpowder | Imperial | Total Green | Congou and Souchong | Pouchong | Pekoe | Oolong | Orange Pekoe | Total Black | Total Pounds | Raw Silk Piculs | Silk Piece Goods Pcs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 1 Vessel, | | | 1852—July Total | | | | 6,100 | | | 6,100 | 237,500 | | | | | 237,500 | 243,600 | | |
| In 2 ,, | | | Augt. ,, | 786,500 | 47,200 | 101,400 | 118,400 | 140,400 | 93,800 | 1,287,700 | 27,700 | | | | | 27,700 | 1,315,400 | 56.00 | 13,810 |
| In 6 ,, | | | Sept. ,, | 2,284,800 | 209,400 | 246,900 | 368,900 | 291,100 | 281,700 | 3,682,800 | 315,600 | | | | | 315,600 | 3,998,400 | 77.53 | 3,325 |
| In 9 ,, | | | Oct. ,, | 2,727,700 | 231,200 | 369,300 | 486,200 | 399,000 | 273,700 | 4,487,100 | 194,400 | | | 29,400 | | 223,800 | 4,710,900 | 3.60 | 10,725 |
| In 10 ,, | | | Nov. ,, | 3,113,500 | 406,800 | 738,000 | 541,900 | 550,100 | 312,500 | 5,662,800 | 765,300 | | | 159,300 | | 924,600 | 6,587,400 | 42.09 | 3,390 |
| In 6 ,, | | | Dec. ,, | 1,314,100 | 170,600 | 217,400 | 414,800 | 264,100 | 198,900 | 2,579,900 | 554,100 | | | 169,600 | | 723,700 | 3,303,600 | 71.03 | 845 |
| In 2 ,, | | | 1853—Jany. ,, | 531,800 | 72,900 | 150,100 | 53,000 | 98,700 | 43,900 | 950,400 | 112,300 | | 5,900 | 43,000 | | 161,200 | 1,111,600 | 19.91 | 4,600 |
| In 1 ,, | | | Feby. ,, | 196,600 | 13,000 | 43,800 | 91,000 | 24,800 | 20,100 | 389,300 | 215,900 | | | | | 215,900 | 605,200 | 17.00 | 1,000 |
| In 2 ,, | | | Mar. ,, | 686,000 | 31,800 | 162,700 | 68,900 | 103,900 | 92,100 | 1,145,400 | 138,900 | | | | | 138,900 | 1,284,300 | | |
| 1853] | Total from July 1 to Mar. 17, 1853, | | | 11,641,000 | 1,182,900 | 2,029,600 | 2,149,200 | 1,872,100 | 1,316,700 | 20,191,500 | 2,561,700 | | 5,900 | 401,300 | | 2,968,900 | 23,160,400 | 287.07 | 39,495 |
| April 2 | Horatio, | 460 | New York | 103,398 | 4,154 | 93,094 | 24,564 | 15,130 | 5,018 | 245,358 | 213,125 | | | | | 213,125 | 458,483 | | |
| ,, 9 | Thos. W. Sears, | 495 | New York | | | | | | | | 269,866 | | | | | 269,866 | 269,866 | | |
| ,, 16 | Gallego, | 372 | New York | 16,918 | | 103,371 | 654 | 7,304 | 3,945 | 132,192 | 166,650 | | | | | 166,650 | 298,842 | | |

## EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA, FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

| Sailed | Ship's Name | Tons | For | Congou | Souchong | Sorts | Pekoe | Total Black | Twankay | Hyson Skin | Hyson | Young Hyson | Gunpowder | Imperial | Total Green | Grand Total Pounds | Silk Bales | Silk Piece Goods | Nankeens |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 12 vessels from 1st July to 31st December, 1852, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2,704,878 | | | |
| Mar. 1 | Mohawk, | 442 | Sydney | | | | | | | | | | | | | 220,000 | | | |
| ,, 17 | Mary Montague, | 329 | Sydney | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ,, 24 | Pacifique, | 392 | Port Phillip | | | | | | | | | | | | | 289,700 | | | |
| Apr. 20 | Benjamin Heape, | 261 | Port Phillip | | | | | | | | | | | | | 227,200 | | | |

## EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE COASTWISE, FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

| Sailed | Ship's Name. | Tons | For | Congou | Souchong | Sorts | Pekoe | Total Black | Twankay | Hyson Skin | Hyson | Young Hyson | Gunpowder | Imperial | Total Green | Grand Total | Silk Bales | Silk Piece Goods. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 6 vessels from 1st July to 31st December, 1852, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 82,725 | 1,176 | 29 cases |
| Jany. 8 | Iona, | 206 | Hongkong | | | | | | | | | | | | | 48,747 | | |
| ,, 24 | Water Witch, | 279 | Hongkong | | | | | | | | | | | | | 149,728 | | |
| Feb. 19 | Island Queen, | 129 | Hongkong | | | | | | | | | | | | | 71,493 | | |
| ,, 25 | Dewan, | 118 | Woosung | | | | | | | | | | | | | 36,920 | | |
| Mar. 2 | Enterprise, | 80 | Woosung | | | | | | | | | | | | | 16,000 | | |
| ,, 3 | Iona, | 144 | Hongkong | | | | | | | | | | | | | 34,840 | | |
| ,, 12 | Samuel Russell, | 975 | Hongkong | | | | | | | | | | | | | 189,067 | | |
| ,, 25 | Nymph, | 106 | Hongkong | | | | | | | | | | | | | 54,621 | | |
| ,, 27 | Audax, | 161 | Hongkong | | | | | | | | | | | | | 24,700 | 22 | |
| ,, 27 | Raduga, | 585 | Hongkong | | | | | | | | | | | | | 180,189 | | |
| Apr. 24 | Richard Alsop, | 836 | Hongkong | | | | | | | | | | | | | 220,000 | | |
| May 7 | Bombay, | 608 | Hongkong | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 656 | |
| ,, 21 | Uildis, | 236 | Hongkong | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 241 | 68 cases |
| June 2 | Lady Mary Wood, | 700 | Hongkong | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 401 | 55 cases |

PRICE of the *NORTH-CHINA HERALD.*—Per Annum, *Fifteen Sp. Dollars*;—Six Months, *Eight Sp. Dollars*;—Three Months, *Four Sp. Dollars*;—all payable in advance. Single Numbers.—To Subscribers, *Twenty-five Cents*;—To Non-Subscribers, *Fifty Cents*. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.
TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENT.—To Subscribers, Eight Lines and under, *One Sp. Dollar*;—each additional Line or Two Lines, *Twenty-five Cents*—*One-half* of these Charges for Repetitions. For Ships, *Two Sp. Dollars*;—Repetitions *One Sp. Dollar*. ☞ Advertisements will be repeated unless Countermanded.

AGENTS,—Messrs. Smith Elder & Co., *London*.

[*Edited, Printed and Published Every Saturday*, by HENRY SHEARMAN, *Shanghae*.]